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1907

July 27, 1900

Premier, for New Orleans, 1 passenger. June 29, steamer *Alabama*, for New Orleans.

The general health of this port and surrounding territory continues good. Three deaths occurred during the week—a woman of malarial fever, a woman from phthisis pulmonalis, and a man from tropical dysentery.

Respectfully,

SPENCER FRANKLIN,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

LA CEIBA, HONDURAS, *July 9, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that during the week ended July 7, 1900, 4 vessels cleared from this port for the United States. Nine passengers also left and 13 pieces of baggage were disinfected.

July 1, steamship *Iberia*, for New Orleans, 1 passenger. July 3, steamship *Bratton*, for Mobile, 2 passengers. July 4, steamship *Condor*, for New Orleans, 1 passenger. July 5, steamship *Alliance*, for New Orleans, 5 passengers.

The general health of this port and vicinity continues good. Two deaths occurred during the week, 1 female; cause of death, unknown, and 1 male, phthisis pulmonalis.

Respectfully,

SPENCER FRANKLIN,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Report from Puerto Cortez—Fruit port.

PUERTO CORTEZ, HONDURAS, *July 13, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to make my report for week ended July 12, 1900, inclosing list of vessels inspected and cleared during the week. The health and sanitary condition of the port and adjacent country continues satisfactory. One death reported, adult female, cause, dropsy.

Respectfully,

R. H. PETERS,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

[Inclosure.]

List of vessels inspected and cleared at Puerto Cortez, Honduras, during the week ended Thursday, July 12, 1900.

Date.	Vessel.	Master.	Crew.	Destination.	No. of passengers.	No. pieces of baggage.
July 6	Am. ss. <i>S. Oteri</i>	De Luca...	31	New Orleans.....	6	12
July 11	Am. ss. <i>Breakwater</i>	Rivera.....	35do.....	2	6
July 12	Nor. ss. <i>Utstein</i>	Aavsvold..	16do.....	3	3

INDIA.

Report from Bombay—Cholera, smallpox, and plague.

[Continued from PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS, page 1018.]

BOMBAY, INDIA, *June 7, 1900.*

In continuance of my health report dated March 9, 1900, I submit the following details, bringing same up to the present time, June 7, 1900.

The total death rate of the city seemed to reach the highest mortality about the end of the month of February or the early part of March, since which time the deaths have been gradually declining. The following table gives the total and also plague, smallpox, and cholera mortality for each week commencing with March 13, 1900:

Week ended—	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Total mortality all causes.	Week ended—	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Total mortality all causes.
March 13.....	10	222	736	2,718	May 8.....	23	33	340	1,737
March 20.....	5	163	780	2,683	May 15.....	15	24	304	1,548
March 27.....	6	138	648	2,364	May 22.....	43	15	233	1,476
April 3.....	7	120	685	2,463	May 29.....	67	14	177	1,318
April 10.....	15	111	698	2,397	June 5.....	51	13	131	1,141
April 17.....	26	72	533	2,139					
April 24.....	13	53	473	1,985	Totals.....	305	1,026	6,159	25,858
May 1.....	24	48	421	1,889					

Mortality for May.

The following is a statement of daily mortality for May, 1900, 1899, and 1898:

Date.	1900.	1899.	1898.	Date.	1900.	1899.	1898.
May 1.....	268	126	118	May 18.....	199	125	97
May 2.....	270	167	126	May 19.....	224	124	94
May 3.....	280	164	106	May 20.....	215	129	80
May 4.....	247	153	141	May 21.....	202	145	99
May 5.....	232	139	114	May 22.....	196	108	94
May 6.....	222	155	91	May 23.....	183	123	81
May 7.....	226	170	105	May 24.....	185	108	88
May 8.....	260	174	79	May 25.....	220	103	109
May 9.....	247	172	103	May 26.....	213	113	96
May 10.....	183	147	93	May 27.....	159	97	63
May 11.....	213	161	102	May 28.....	192	106	77
May 12.....	240	156	100	May 29.....	166	111	87
May 13.....	225	154	90	May 30.....	165	73	76
May 14.....	199	150	96	May 31.....	166	82	81
May 15.....	241	143	88				
May 16.....	212	132	68	Totals.....	6,678	4,150	2,913
May 17.....	228	136	72				

On the approach of the hot weather smallpox seems to have lost its power and the weekly deaths from it have dropped to 13 from 267 during the first week in March. Plague, while on the decrease, as is usual at this period of the year, is still epidemic, and dropped from 780 deaths during the week ended March 20 to 131 during week just ended. The total deaths from all causes, which were 2,831 during the last week in February, have dropped to 1,141 during week ended June 5, bringing the death rate, which was over 170 per cent per mille per annum down to 70.30 per cent. This means that the deaths are more than one-half less than they were two months ago, yet at this time last year they had fallen to a ratio of 35 per cent, half of our present ratio, and the mean of the preceding years was only 33.79 deaths per 1,000 population per annum.

It might be of interest to say that from the beginning of the epidemic up to May 11, 1900, 56,161 people have died of plague in the city, 40 of whom were Europeans, and 308,172 in the Presidency of Bombay. These are the official reported plague deaths, though doubtless many are unreported or classed under other causes of death.

As we approach the monsoon season, the middle of June, the heat becomes excessive, an encouraging condition for cholera. So far cholera

has been confined mainly to the Mohammedans and non-Brahministic Hindoos. The disease has, however, gained a sufficiently strong footing, being present in 23 out of 33 sections into which this city is divided, and should demand the utmost vigilance on the part of the sanitary authorities. The medical board is of the opinion that cholera is now epidemic in this city. I am informed that arrangements have been made to protect, by preventive guards, the reservoirs of Tansa, Vehar, and Tulsi. These are artificial lakes situated about 30 miles distant in the hills whence Bombay obtains her water supply.

At some of the Government famine relief camps in the Bombay Presidency and in the native state of Gujarat cholera has broken out in appalling proportions. During the past week Government returns show that some 140,000 famine people have deserted the relief camps and consequently have become wanderers, doubtless on account of the dread of this disease. What effect these underfed, poorly clothed, and unsheltered people, many of whom are carrying the cholera germ, will have upon the health of the general community can not be foretold.

WILLIAM T. FEE.
United States Consul.

ITALY.

Prohibition against the introduction of salted hides, etc., from places infected with bubonic plague revoked.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 14, 1900.

SIR: I am advised by the Italian ambassador at this capital, under date of the 9th instant, that he is in receipt of a telegram from the minister of the interior at Rome announcing the issuance of an edict revoking the prohibition of the introduction of salted hides, hoofs, and shoe leather from places infected with the bubonic plague.

Respectfully,

JOHN HAY,
Secretary of State.

HON. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

Report from Naples.

NAPLES, ITALY, July 11, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to report that for the week ended July 11, 1900, the following ships were inspected:

July 6, the steamship *Ems*, of the North German Lloyd Company, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 21 cabin and 827 steerage passengers and 260 pieces of large and 823 pieces of small baggage. Thirty pieces of baggage were disinfected by steam.

July 7, the steamship *Patria* of the Fabre Line Company, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 5 cabin and 529 steerage passengers and 87 pieces of large and 613 pieces of small baggage. Twenty pieces of baggage were disinfected by steam.

July 10, the steamship *Tartar Prince* of the Prince Line, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 3 cabin and 824 steerage passengers and 213 pieces of large and 989 pieces of small baggage. Seventeen pieces of baggage were disinfected by steam.

Respectfully,

VICTOR G. HEISER,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.